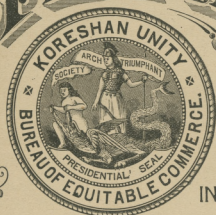


THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING G HOOK

INDICATOR OF COMMERCIAL EQUATION.



Vol. 1. No. 20.

San Francisco, Cal., October 3, 1891.

Price, Five Cents.

NOTICE—THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK is published every Saturday at Nos. 212 & 214 Front Street by the BUREAU OF EQUITABLE COMMERCE. Subscription rates—payable in advance, \$1.00, per year; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents. Sample copy free. Discount to clubs. Send us the names of those who should be interested in the views herein expressed and we will mail each of them a sample copy which will be an invitation to subscribe. The date on the wrapper denotes when your subscription expires. If same is not renewed your name will be dropped from the list unless we are otherwise notified. Remit subscriptions by money order, bank draft or express order made payable to THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK.

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There are no human institutions at present obtaining, so inimical to the absolute and indubitable triumph of truth and genuine reform as is modern ecclesiasticism. What are known as the established churches, both Catholic and Protestant, are the strenuous foes to direct, straight-forward and unequivocal efforts to reform the world, and the greatest stumbling blocks of modern civilization toward the attainment of that desired goal. The sooner reformers, whether they be associated with the "third party," the single tax, the nationalistic or the socialistic (christian or secular) movements, arrive at this foregone conclusion the better it will be for them. The churches are dead, and every true friend of reform and of an oppressed race should let them severely alone. No progress can ever be made by any individual looking to the readjustment of societal conditions until this conclusive and irrefutable standpoint has been reached. We have been "through the mill" and therefore urge the reformer to treat the apologetic and disingenuous reformatory professions of the Church as he would the overtures of a snake.

The Church (both Catholic and Protestant) is supported and sustained by the National Bank power, which permeates every fibre of the existing governmental fabric and is the common enemy of the people. Backed by this power has all the devilry, perpetrated by Congressional enactment for the benefit of the privileged class, been accomplished. The discrimination in favor of coin in the payment of public debt, the demonetization of silver and the contraction of the currency, the passage of bills for the speedy enrichment and monopolistic encroachment of thieving corporations—whether of railroads or other interests—all have been executed at the dictum of the National Bank influence, whose interests are identical with all financial schemes conceived to impoverish the masses. Without the aid of the directory and management of National Banks, the Church would long since have fallen, for upon a financial basis alone

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FOUNDED BY KORESH.

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Of the Catholic Church, on the other hand, this is not true. We find there a unified body whose aims and purposes are polarized in one head, in obedience to the immutable law obtaining in nature and in human production. The triumph of a principle is impossible without the allegiance of its adherents to the law of polarity. This is what has preserved Romanism, notwithstanding its support of civic fallacies and wrongs perpetrated by governments upon their citizens in different ages of its history. Never in the known history of the world has a religious institution set at defiance all principles of decency, morality and justice as has this one; and yet in contradistinction to other nefarious organizations that have planted their tyranny and brazenness in the eyes of the people, it has baffled all the attempts aimed at its disruption, and numbers to day more communicants than any other Christian organization on the globe. With a Pope at its head, which it always has had since the decline of the primitive Church, to direct its affairs, like the imperialist that he is, and who ever and anon has flourished over the heads of his millions of dupes the bull of excommunication and eternal damnation for threatened disobedience to pontifical mandates; with inexhaustible resources and matchless chicane for the replenishing of its coffers, with the cruelty of a barbarian and the cunning of a fox in the furtherance of its plans, and with unbroken and stolid adherence to its fallacious and moss backed tenets, we regard the Roman Church with its Jesuitical motivity as the GREAT DEVIL-FISH in the tempestuous waters of society, impatiently waiting for humanity's bark to run—as its present course will inevitably lead it—upon the shoals of revolution, when, seizing its ripened opportunity, this hellish monster will attempt to catch in its slimy tentacles the wrecking human freight and bear it captive to a waning and desperate Papacy.

We, therefore, again warn reform workers to steer clear especially of the influence of the Romish Church and to denounce it unequivocally because of its designs and the power back of them. Let the true friend of mankind give modern Christianity, in all its ramifications, a wide berth, and yet, at the same time, expose its hypocrisy, as the direct foe to progress. Junius in hurling one of his "rattling arrows barbed with fire" at the English throne said: "*The feathers which adorn the Royal Bird support his flight. Rob him of his plumage and you fix him to the earth.*" Rob the money power of its ecclesiastical support by denouncing the same, and, by causing it to fall into thorough disrepute among the people, you will destroy its potency.

The Koreshan system of thought stands in its infancy at the threshold of human criticism. Like truth, it seeks neither place nor applause; it only asks a hearing. Let no self-respecting man judge it by the canards of a lying, cowardly and thieving daily press, but make a personal investigation of its professions and practices. It asks no more, but in the formulation of its opinions it DEMANDS of the public, no less. If this new and radical school of thought and practice makes religious claims of an original character, and if those claims will not bear the light of unbiased, reasonable and patient scrutiny, our cause as a panacea for human woes is lost; but if they can stand the incisive steel of the *honest* critic then let them receive the unequal-

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OUR ALIEN-BORN POPULATION

"Give a beggar a horse and he'll ride to the devil."

America is furnishing the horse and the foreign mountaineer is in the saddle. Is it not about time the German vote, the Irish vote, the Italian vote et al., were relegated to obscurity and the American vote given its findings? Is it not about time that the English language was heard without a foreign accent in our municipal councils, and in the mouths of our peace officers?—*The Iconoclast*.

The history of the United States clearly shows that if it had not been for the aid of foreigners, Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry and their compatriots would have been hung as "rebels." Foreigners secured the independence of the United States and transformed our fathers from "rebels" to "patriots." Again, three fourths of our citizens are of foreign extraction; where shall we draw the line? At the first, second, third or fourth generation? Drawing the line at all begins in little, narrow-mindedness and will end in the disgrace of those who advocate it. People who have traveled 3,000 miles to become citizens of this country will fight for it if they get justice in it. Give the people justice and the republic will live by the united effort of all nationalities in it.—*Southern Mercury*.

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The press of the country knows this—particularly the reform press—and yet how many of the latter class of papers

have courage enough to assert this fact? Very few, indeed. They are afraid that the "People's Party" might lose a few votes thereby.

Truly enough, as the *Southern Mercury* asserts, "the history of the United States clearly shows that if it had not been for the aid of foreigners, Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry and their compatriots would have been hung as 'rebels.'" But they belonged to a different class of foreigners from that of the great majority to whom we grant citizenship to-day. It is by the aid of the foreign-born population that monopoly and the money power are able to perpetuate their sway, and every man with an eye bigger than a pinhead should discern this fact. A man who is contented with \$5 or \$7 a week and one living room for himself and a family of five or more, as are the vast numbers who have lately come among us and called themselves citizens of the United States, displacing American workmen and standing aloof from our habits and customs with their civilizing influences, is too despicable, groveling and ignorant to deserve the recognition of a people that will yet point the world the way to true and untrammelled liberty. It is the horde of foreigners, who by their votes, ignorantly and disinterestedly cast, bought for a song by the agents of plutocracy and Jesuitism, have clogged the wheels of legislative justice and brought upon the farmer the misery and want he is now endeavoring to remedy through the instrumentality of the Alliance, whose official organ the *Southern Mercury* claims to be—despite its shortsighted and superficial grasp of the immigration question.

The *Catholic Review* says: "We want, we need, these grown immigrants in America. They are, very many of them, too old to think of acquiring the English language, and they are easily retained in or converted to the Church of Rome."

When the righteous but futile demands made by the "People's Party" upon our corrupt Congress have proved unavailing by the mighty onslaught of terrific warfare inspired by accumulated wrongs, and the arch-fiend of American politics—Jesuitism—attempts to waive with dastardly hand, supported by a desperate money oligarchy, the blood-stained and hell-polluted flag of Romanism over the heads of a bewildered and terrified people, then will the thick-headed and blind-folded fools, who fancy that they grasp the present political situation, awaken to the fact that this foreign population, whose ingress they have suffered without protest, is marshalled to the music of Rome, whose behests they will implicitly obey, that a tottering, unscrupulous and diabolical Papacy may quit Italy and be enthroned and entrenched on American soil.

"Before Its Time."

Turner, Oregon, Sept. 25th, 1891.

DEAR PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK: I have received and read a copy of your paper. I like it in many ways. It tells many truths; but I fear it is born before its time. Civilization does not advance *per saltum*, but by gradual growth. It is well that some go before to hew out the way; but these should not get away out of sight. Milk is for babes, don't expect us to digest too much "strong meat." Free speech; free schools; free trade; fiat money; and taxation upon land values only, will do us for a good while yet. Let us get them and try it awhile so. Don't ask us to run before we can scarcely walk. Don't expect us to understand profound questions until we get old enough. We are learning; please don't blame us for what we haven't learned yet.

Truly yours, F. S. MATTHESON.

This has ever been the cry raised against radical and true reform. The same was said of Abolition when Wm. Lloyd Garrison's voice was first raised against black slavery, and the same will always be said of every movement in the world's future, as in its past, that strikes at the root of evil. Our correspondent is lulled to sleep with the expectancy of obtaining "good fiat money" and "taxation on land values," but he will awaken some fine morning to find that these economic dreams are not only insufficient to meet the emergency, but, also, impracticable as to their attainment, even if desirable. No remedial legislation will ever come out of Congress. It is possible the free coinage bill may be passed by that body, but that bill will not alleviate, in any appreciable measure, the condition confronting us. And while our correspondent and kindred social reformers are exhausting their time and strength in hope-

lessly petitioning polluted legislative bodies, whose effluvia will contaminate the few honest ones who may, as if by magic, creep into such dens of monopoly and thievery, it will be found that the mischief is already upon us that they have endeavored to remedy.

A social war is one of the speedy and inevitable futurities to be enacted in this country; and it will come, like the civil war, much sooner than the people are prepared for it. Ten years is by far too remote a period for the culmination of its work. It will immediately follow the financial crash whose dismal and sombre tunnel we are just entering. While the daily press has endeavored to pooh pooh the statement of Robert Griffin, Assistant Secretary and Statistician of the British Board of trade, that a financial crisis in the United States will occur about next February, through what he attributes to the overloading of the country with paper currency by the issuing of silver certificates to the amount of \$60,000,000 per year, it is nevertheless a fact that such an event is just ahead of us, due indirectly to the demonetization of silver, but more directly to the prevalence of the competitive system with its fictitious valuations, that, with the close of the iron age—of which Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor" is a type—must be swept away. Single Tax and "Sub-treasury" dreams, with the abolition of the National Banks will never be realized under the present governmental system. The body politic must first be cleansed of its corruption by impending riot and blood-shed—much as we deplore the coming of such catastrophes—and then there will arise from the renovated soil of liberty, misconceived and neglected, a new government that will be truly of the people, by the people and for the people; reared, however, upon a foundation covering millions of slaughtered lives.

We belong to that diminutive, but growing class, that believes in looking unavoidable facts and futurities squarely in the face and adapting ourselves to them. We have therefore started out with a new system that admits of no possible compromise with a decaying and tottering old one; that sees neither economy, wisdom or feasibility in governmental loan of any kind—no, not even at two per cent; but which is determined to lay the axe at the root of the tree and establish by sound, simple and practical effort a commercial system unerringly calculated to effect the establishment of true values and unite the producer and consumer together by indissoluble bonds of commercial affinity. This is business. This is sound, common sense as opposed to dreams and endless theory.

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Dr. Burchard of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" fame, is dead; but the issue he voiced and the men in league with that issue at whom he hurled it, in an address before a delegation of ministers in New York City during the presidential campaign of 1884, are still living and still endeavoring to effect the supremacy of Catholic rule in this country. Rum, Rome and the South are thoroughly in league, for nowhere is the Jesuitical power so compact and well disciplined as below Mason and Dixon's line.

Bribed by Railroad Passes.

United States Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, in speaking of the free pass system of the Boston & Maine railroad, says with a deal of unctiousness:—"All lawyers ride free. The editors and newspaper managers ride free. Ministers ride free or at special rates. The Governor rides free. His council ride free. All officers at the State House ride free. The members of the Legislature all ride free, not only during the session, but during the rest of the year. County, city and town officers ride free. The wives and children of most of the free riders also ride free. Above all, local politicians in every town and ward ride free. The exceptions to the above statements are so few that they prove the general rule. Corruption by free passes and mileage tickets is almost universal."

have courage enough to assert this fact? Very few, indeed. They are afraid that the "People's Party" might lose a few votes thereby.

Truly enough, as the *Southern Mercury* asserts, "the history of the United States clearly shows that if it had not been for the aid of foreigners, Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry and their compatriots would have been hung as 'rebels.'" But they belonged to a different class of foreigners from that of the great majority to whom we grant citizenship to-day. It is by the aid of the foreign-born population that monopoly and the money power are able to perpetuate their sway, and every man with an eye bigger than a pinhead should discern this fact. A man who is contented with \$5 or \$7 a week and one living room for himself and a family of five or more, as are the vast numbers who have lately come among us and called themselves citizens of the United States, displacing American workmen and standing aloof from our habits and customs with their civilizing influences, is too despicable, groveling and ignorant to deserve the recognition of a people that will yet point the world the way to true and untrammelled liberty. It is the horde of foreigners, who by their votes, ignorantly and disinterestedly cast, bought for a song by the agents of plutocracy and Jesuitism, have clogged the wheels of legislative justice and brought upon the farmer the misery and want he is now endeavoring to remedy through the instrumentality of the Alliance, whose official organ the *Southern Mercury* claims to be—despite its shortsighted and superficial grasp of the immigration question.

The *Catholic Review* says: "We want, we need, these grown immigrants in America. They are, very many of them, too old to think of acquiring the English language, and they are easily retained in or converted to the Church of Rome."

When the righteous but futile demands made by the "People's Party" upon our corrupt Congress have proved unavailing by the mighty onslaught of terrific warfare inspired by accumulated wrongs, and the arch-fiend of American politics—Jesuitism—attempts to waive with dastardly hand, supported by a desperate money oligarchy, the blood-stained and hell-polluted flag of Romanism over the heads of a bewildered and terrified people, then will the thick-headed and blind-folded fools, who fancy that they grasp the present political situation, awaken to the fact that this foreign population, whose ingress they have suffered without protest, is marshalled to the music of Rome, whose behests they will implicitly obey, that a tottering, unscrupulous and diabolical Papacy may quit Italy and be enthroned and entrenched on American soil.

"Before Its Time."

Turner, Oregon, Sept. 25th, 1891.

DEAR PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK: I have received and read a copy of your paper. I like it in many ways. It tells many truths; but I fear it is born before its time. Civilization does not advance *pro salute*, but by gradual growth. It is well that some go before to hew out the way; but these should not get away out of sight. Milk is for babes, don't expect us to digest too much "strong meat." Free speech; free schools; free trade; flat money; and taxation upon land values only, will do us for a good while yet. Let us get them and try it awhile so. Don't ask us to run before we can scarcely walk. Don't expect us to understand profound questions until we get old enough. We are learning; please don't blame us for what we haven't learned yet.

Truly yours, F. S. MATTERSON.

This has ever been the cry raised against radical and true reform. The same was said of Abolition when Wm. Lloyd Garrison's voice was first raised against black slavery, and the same will always be said of every movement in the world's future, as in its past, that strikes at the root of evil. Our correspondent is lulled to sleep with the expectancy of obtaining "good flat money" and "taxation on land values," but he will awaken some fine morning to find that these economic dreams are not only insufficient to meet the emergency, but, also, impracticable as to their attainment, even if desirable. No remedial legislation will ever come out of Congress. It is possible the free coinage bill may be passed by that body, but that bill will not alleviate, in any appreciable measure, the condition confronting us. And while our correspondent and kindred social reformers are exhausting their time and strength in hope-

lessly petitioning polluted legislative bodies, whose effluvia will contaminate the few honest ones who may, as if by magic, creep into such dens of monopoly and thievery, it will be found that the mischief is already upon us that they have endeavored to remedy.

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The present situation of the silver market is the thing they really anticipated and dreaded. If not, they are blind guides and cannot be trusted. If so, they are false guides, and their trade is to deceive the people. They are deceivers all, and they deserve the retribution which will yet fall upon them when the people for once really get their eyes open; for their gold standard will be swept away by the indignation of an outraged people like chaff before the winds. And that day approaches.

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An Earnest Appeal.

MR. EDITOR: Having had some little business to attend, to in one of our courts, I have been strongly impressed with the great necessity of our laws being so simplified that the common people can understand them, enough, at least, to do some little business of their own without being compelled to employ a lawyer for everything. I feel that I *must* speak and write in regard to it, notwithstanding my very limited experience. I claim to have common sense and honesty.

O! what a cursed lawyer-ridden country this is; and what stupendous frauds, crimes and oppressions are practised upon the working class of people: the bone and sinew of the earth, and the ones who produce all the wealth, but are not permitted to enjoy it.

Worse still, they are not allowed to do a little plain, simple business in the courts of our own, so-called land of the free without having to employ a lawyer and pay him an exorbitant price for his little services, out of their hard earnings. They call these courts of justice! O! extortion! where is thy modesty that ought to make thee blush with shame. O! horrible, most horrible!! O! ye people bear it not! Let not our country be so enslaved, and the hard-working toilers robbed of their just earnings. The blood of our heroic fathers, who said "all men were born free and equal," cries out in solemn protest against these stupendous wrongs. *Great Heavens!* Will not the people wake up from their dull lethargy, and arouse from their stupid indifference, shake off the shackles of slavery, and dare to be free? The few pure proud hereditary peers, bankers, lawyers and railroad kings, are disregarding the peoples' rights, buying up legislators and saying, "what are you going to do about it?"

Now what ought the people to do? ("The people be d—d" said one millionaire.) What can we do? They hold the sword and the purse. Shall we raise chaos? Cause war and blood shed? Butcher each other like heathen? Nay, verily, that would be disgraceful to any civilized community. The only lawful and effectual way we know of, and the only one we approve of, is organization and co-operation. That is the means by which the masses are now ruled by the few. We wish to reverse the matter. Is such a thing possible without war? We think it lies within the range of human possibilities, and with the help of God, can be reversed, by the exercise of the powers we possess; among which are faith, hope, charity, patience and perseverance. If we are destitute of the noble and God-like graces, as some seem to think, then our dream of freedom and justice is hopeless. But we are persuaded that there is yet enough salt of the earth that has not lost its savor, to preserve the world from going entirely to ruin. What more can I say to stir the energies of patriotic souls to action, for talk and theorizing will not do. Then to action, to action! Subscribe for THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK. It is a spicy paper, and ought to be patronized largely by the working-men, for it is published in their interest. It is going to plow up fraud and crime, bring it to the surface, where you can see it in all its hideousness, then with the PRUNING HOOK lop off all the dead branches of corruption, leaving a good, healthy body; upright according to the plumb-line and level. Patronize the co-operative store 212 and 214 Front St., and attend the meetings of the Club of Patrons of Equitable Commerce held every Thursday eve, at College Hall 106 Mc Allister St. All Nationalists and Reform men of every grade who really mean business should come. They can no longer say, "the opportunity is not open."

San Francisco, Sept. 26, 1891.

F. J. Weaver.

Perfectly Ridiculous.

Editor of The National View:

Permit me to thank you for giving us the article of Charles T. Sears, touching the life of Leland Stanford and family, copied from the *American Non-Conformist*.

It throws a halo of light on three lives, one of them so short and yet, in influence, far-reaching and grand beyond expression. It thrilled my soul as nothing else has done for a long time. It is a revelation well told and will touch the hearts of the people wherever read. They will see in it the finger of Providence indicating the one chosen to lead them out of bondage.

May every reform editor in the land honor himself by re-publishing this life picture so prophetic of great good to the masses, is the earnest wish of your friend,

J. H. BASSLER.

Myerstown, Pa., August 29, 1891.

"A Strictly Italian Organization."

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Says Father Chiniquy: "In order to more easily drill the Roman Catholics and prepare them for the irrepressible struggle, he Jesuits have organized them into a great number of secret societies, the principal of which are: Ancient Order of Hibernians, Irish American Society, Knights of St. Patrick, St. Patrick's Cadets, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance, Apostles of Liberty, Benevolent Sons of the Emerald Isle, Knights of St. Peter, Knights of the Red Branch, Knights of the Columskill, and the Sacred Heart. Almost all of these secret associations are military ones. They have their headquarters at San Francisco; but their rank and file are scattered all over the United States. They number 700,000 soldiers, who, under the United States Volunteer Militia, are officered by some of the most skillful generals and officers of the Republic."

Meeting of the Club.

The Club of Patrons of Equitable Commerce met at College Hall, Thursday Evening September 24th and was well entertained as well as benefited. The Koresban orchestra rendered several fine selections, Mrs. Lucile Curry recited a humorous selection and the speeches were made by Samuel H. Daniels, who touched on railroad abuses and other matters, Vice-President Weaver, George Ponarouse, and Victor E. Schifferstein. After some desultory remarks by the President, and the appointment, by the chair, of a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Club, consisting of Mesdames Critcher and Curry and Messrs. Weaver, Bubbett and MacLaughlin, the Club adjourned.

The Fate of Reformers.

The advocates of every reform since the birth of Christ have been compelled to make sacrifices and even undergo death; and exceptions need not be looked for now.—(*Ark.*) *Economist*.

MY CREED.

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Where charity is seen; that when
We climb to heaven, 'tis on the rounds
Of love to men.

I hold all else, named piety,
A selfish scheme, as 'rain protense.
Where center is not—can there be
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That I, moreover, hold and dare
Affirm where'er my rhyme may go—
Whatever things be sweet or fair
Love makes them so.

'Tis not the wide phylactery,
Nor stubborn taste, nor stated prayers,
That make us saints; we judge the tree
By what it bears.

And when a man may live apart
From words, on theologic trust,
I know the blood about his heart
Is dry as dust.

—Alice Carey.

An Earnest Appeal.

MR. EDITOR: Having had some little business to attend, to in one of our courts, I have been strongly impressed with the great necessity of our laws being so simplified that the common people can understand them, enough, at least, to do some little business of their own without being compelled to employ a lawyer for everything. I feel that I must speak and write in regard to it, notwithstanding my very limited experience. I claim to have common sense and honesty.

Oh! what a cursed lawyer-ridden country this is; and what stupendous frauds, crimes and oppressions are practised upon the working class of people: the bone and sinew of the earth, and the ones who produce all the wealth, but are not permitted to enjoy it.

Worse still, they are not allowed to do a little plain, simple business in the courts of our own, so-called land of the free without having to employ a lawyer and pay him an exorbitant price for his little services, out of their hard earnings. They call these courts of justice! Oh! extortion! where is thy modesty that ought to make thee blush with shame. Oh! horrible, most horrible!! Oh! ye people bear it not! Let not our country be so enslaved, and the hard-working toilers robbed of their just earnings. The blood of our heroic fathers, who said "all men were born free and equal," cries out in solemn protest against these stupendous wrongs. *Great Heavens!* Will not the people wake up from their dull lethargy, and arouse from their stupid indifference, shake off the shackles of slavery, and dare to be free? The few pure proud hereditary peers, bankers, lawyers and railroad kings, are disregarding the peoples' rights, buying up legislators and saying, "what are you going to do about it?"

Now what ought the people to do? ("The people be d—d" said one millionaire.) What can we do? They hold the sword and the purse. Shall we raise chaos? Cause war and blood shed? Butcher each other like heathen? Nay, verily, that would be disgraceful to any civilized community. The only lawful and effectual way we know of, and the only one we approve of, is organization and co-operation. That is the means by which the masses are now ruled by the few. We wish to reverse the matter. Is such a thing possible without war? We think it lies within the range of human possibilities, and with the help of God, can be reversed, by the exercise of the powers we possess; among which are faith, hope, charity, patience and perseverance. If we are destitute of the noble and God-like graces, as some seem to think, then our dream of freedom and justice is hopeless. But we are persuaded that there is yet enough salt of the earth that has not lost its savor, to preserve the world from going entirely to ruin. What more can I say to stir the energies of patriotic souls to action, for talk and theorizing will not do. Then to action, to action! Subscribe for THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK. It is a spicy paper, and ought to be patronized largely by the working-men, for it is published in their interest. It is going to plow up fraud and crime, bring it to the surface, where you can see it in all its hideousness, then with the PRUNING HOOK lop off all the dead branches of corruption, leaving a good, healthy body; upright according to the plumb-line and level. Patronize the co-operative store 212 and 214 Front St., and attend the meetings of the Club of Patrons of Equitable Commerce held every Thursday eve, at College Hall 106 Mc Allister St. All Nationalists and Reform men of every grade who really mean business should come. They can no longer say, "the opportunity is not open."

San Francisco, Sept. 26, 1891.

F. J. Weaver.

Perfectly Ridiculous.

Editor of The National View:

Permit me to thank you for giving us the article of Charles T. Sears, touching the life of Leland Stanford and family, copied from the *American Non-Conformist*.

It throws a halo of light on three lives, one of them so short and yet, in influence, far-reaching and grand beyond expression. It thrilled my soul as nothing else has done for a long time. It is a revelation well told and will touch the hearts of the people wherever read. They will see in it the finger of Providence indicating the one chosen to lead them out of bondage.

May every reform editor in the land honor himself by re-publishing this life picture so prophetic of great good to the masses, is the earnest wish of your friend,

J. H. BASSLER.

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From words, on theology trust,
I know the blood about his heart
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—Alice Carey.

UNITE! UNITE!

Brothers, whom knaves have kept apart,
 Unite!
 Join hands, in voice and brain and heart,
 Unite!
 Labor now speaks from every shore,
 Its voice resounds the wide world o'er,
 Awake, arise! be slaves no more!
 Unite! Unite!

To crush a system foul, abhorred,
 Unite!
 To win for toil a fair reward,
 Unite!

To end the base, degrading ban
 Which robs you of God's gifts to man
 To dower a selfish, worthless clan;
 Unite! Unite!

Your humble homes with joy to crown,
 Unite!
 In rural vale and busy town,
 Unite!

To drive the locusts from the land,
 To stay the grasping miser's hand,
 Make now a firm, determined stand;
 Unite! Unite!

In bonds more sure than tested steel,
 Unite!
 Soon then the world your power shall feel,
 Unite!

No longer cower like well-whipped slaves,
 Before the plutocratic knaves
 Who crawl to wealth o'er toilers' graves;
 Unite! Unite!

Not for aggression, but for life,
 Unite!
 With men forarmed, few seek for strife,
 Unite!

Be resolute, be calm, be just;
 In God above you, put your trust;
 Too long ye've grovelled in the dust!
 Unite! Unite!

—Thomas C. Henry.

We Want No Kings.

Go where I will, I feel a sound
 Like sudden thunder shake the ground.
 And as I listen, half in fear,
 The sound swells louder and more near.

A sound of protest from the throngs
 Grown weary from their cruel wrongs.
 Again I listen: thrilled and stirred,
 I catch its purport word for word.

As loud and louder yet it rings—
 "We want no Kings, we want no Kings!"

The world has grown too wise and old
 For monarchs with their crowns of gold,
 And commerce has too many ports
 For noble men to mine through courts.

Humanity has grown too wide
 To let us now for queens provide.

Too weighty issues are at hand
 To maintain princes in the land.

And Thought has grown too bold and free
 To let us longer bend the knee

To any man, unless he fights
 For Justice, Truth and common rights,
 The rights of labor to its hire—
 The rights of toilers to aspire

To something better than befalls
 The burdened oxen in their stalls;

The right of all paid slaves to rise
 Against all self-crowned Monopolies,

That rob the tillers of the soil
 Of honest proceeds of his toil!

That steal the poor man's flour and sack
 And grind him, till he buys them back

At twice their value! Down, we say,
 With these false kings, who rule today.

With Freedom's voice the welkin rings:
 "We want no Kings, we want no Kings!"

—Ella Wheeler Wootz.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

As our *Labor Editor* is away this week we are indebted to the *LABOR ADVOCATE* and the *JOURNAL OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR* for our labor notes.

There are 47,000 industrial workmen in Kansas.

There are 8,000 union brass molders: They get from \$2 to \$4 a day.

Of the 1,200,000 people inhabiting Chicago less than two and a half per cent. are owners of real estate.

The proceedings of the Labor Congress at New Castle, represent 1,500,000 skilled and unskilled laborers.

Lady Dilke, in writing about trade unions for women, says that organization is the only hope for working-women.

The Labor Commissioner of Missouri says that the Fortnightly Pay Law, recently enacted, meets with general observance.

Nearly all the large cigar factories in Key West, Fla., are closed. Four thousand cigar-makers are out of employment.

Messrs. Brown Bros., of Teeswater, Ont., have just established a flax mill; a new industry which will give employment to a number of people.

The saw-mills near the great lakes are shutting down early this year and many workmen are idle. It is said that the speculators want to raise the price of lumber.

Fines and deductions for thread, needles, etc., recently reduced the wages of an embroidery girl in Munich, Germany to \$1.11 for fifteen work days at twelve hours per day.

The Employees' Savings Fund on the Pennsylvania Railroad system now amounts to \$674,066, the deposits last year aggregating \$344,152. The number of depositors is 2590.

The activity in the royal gun factories in Spandau, near Berlin, has almost ceased. A year ago more than four thousand workmen were employed in the factories. To-day less than one-tenth of that number remain.

In Cincinnati overalls and trousers are made at three and five cents each. Women are making from \$1.25 to \$3 per week, and many children are working for six cents per day, subject to fines that often equal their wages.

The Amalgamated Society of Railroad Servants of England, has a membership of 27,000, being an increase of 7,000 during the past year. The total income amounted to \$180,000, and there are over \$500,000 in the treasury.

For the first six months of this year the business failures as reported to Bradstreet's agency show 6,037, estimated assets \$48,206,896, total liabilities \$92,370,282, an increase of 571 as compared with the first half of last year.

The Trades and Labor Council of Montreal has adopted resolutions demanding that the Dominion Parliament restrict immigration, as all branches of industry in Canada are overcrowded and the number of unemployed is continually growing.

The British Board of Trade has issued an urgent warning to intending emigrants to beware of Brazil, as the British who have already gone there are reported to be in a destitute and miserable condition, and generally desirous of returning home.

Within three-fourths of a century the Southern cotton growers have contributed the sum of \$12,500,000,000 in gold to the world's wealth, an amount equal to 70 per cent. of the total wealth of all the States and Territories, according to the assessments of 1880.

Three years ago Austria had one hundred and three labor organizations with 12,000 members, and eleven labor papers with 15,400 subscribers; it has now two hundred and nine labor organizations with 47,000 members, and forty one labor papers with 127,850 subscribers.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau shows the aggregate capital invested in the industries of that State to be \$391,200,269, in 1890, an increase over 1889 of \$20,810,855; also that 66 per cent. of the workmen employed in these industries earn less than \$1 per day.

Bowling Green, Ky., is in a bad industrial condition. Mechanics must labor for \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day and the very best wages are \$2.00 per day. Rents, however, remain the same. Traveling men frequenting the Southern States report a similar condition of affairs in nearly every city in that section.

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GOG AND MAGOG.

[We shall endeavor to give our readers, from week to week, as full reports as possible, of the movements of capital and labor in their culminating conflict, both in this country and in Europe. We shall depend largely upon labor papers for these reports, as the Associated Press and United Press Association being, under the control of monopolists, suppress a good portion of such news. The money power is assiduously laboring to deceive the people as to the actual condition of our social affairs. The daily press depends largely upon the aforesaid news companies for most of its telegraphic dispatches, and, being itself largely in the hands of monopolists, it is quite in accord with the policy thus pursued by them. But "murder will out"; the daily conflicts and contentions between Gog and Magog (the roof and the floor, capital and labor), all over the world, are constantly growing in virulence, and the labor world manages to receive intelligence of the same. We wish it understood, however, that we are no more in sympathy with organized labor in this matter than we are with capital, because both are laboring from a selfish motive and if the conditions were reversed, organized labor would be as intolerant as capital. Our object in recording their controversies is to demonstrate to our readers the growing hopelessness of social adjustment upon a competitive basis; to substantiate the incontrovertible declaration, undisputed by thinking minds, that the existing governmental systems both in America and Europe are fast crumbling to pieces with the dawn of the new age; and to sound a warning trumpet to humanity-loving men and women in order that they may escape through co-operative, organic, industrial effort, from the most terrific upheaval of society known to history, which is almost upon us.]

New York reporters are organizing.

The Denver (Col.) Hod Carriers' Union has 700 members.

There has been a strike of the London dockers who refused to unload the steamer Lydian Monarch.

Labor Day was celebrated at Montreal with great *edat*, some 20,000 men and boys taking part in the procession.

Three hundred capitalists of San Francisco have formed an organization for the purpose of opposing organized labor.

The cabinet makers employed in Chadbourne's furniture warehouses in San Francisco have struck against ten hours.

There is much excitement over the new weekly payment law. The capitalists do not wish to comply with its provisions.

Every working man in Japan wears on his cap and on his back an inscription giving his business and his employer's address.

The McKinley bill increased the duty on oatmeal 100 per cent., and the tax has reduced wages at Akron, O., from 40 to 50 per cent.

There is a general strike expected on the Santa Fe at Gainesville, Tex., because of the laying off of conductors and brakemen without cause.

Chicago coopers, stone-cutters, wire-workers, willow and rat-tan workers, shoemakers, harness-makers, marble-cutters, and marble-polishers are fighting convict labor.

The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are to meet in annual session in Montreal on September 16th. The delegates are expected to number about four hundred.

Five hundred miners are on strike at Gallup, New Mexico, camping on the hillsides and sleeping on their Winchester rifles to protect themselves and families from the Indians and "scabs."

Traffic by the electric tramway in Victoria, B. C., is almost at a standstill, and only three cars were running at latest accounts as the result of a strike of motor men and conductors. The trouble originating in the hours of the men being increased to twelve hours per day.

There are indications that a great strike of omnibus employees in London, which was settled some time ago, will be renewed owing to the alleged bad faith of the companies, the men claiming that the agreement by which the trouble was terminated has not been lived up to.

Two hundred bootmakers struck in the large rubber factory of L. Gardel & Co., at New Haven, Conn., because the superintendent ordered the window closed, claiming that the air damaged the material. The atmosphere in the shop was suffocating. The strike is virtually one for fresh air.

Within sixteen years the number of criminals convicted under twenty-one years of age has increased in France from 27,081 to 34,588, and prominent lawyers and economists ascribe such increase to the fact that the increasing employment of children in factories and workshops has decreased the chances of moral development.

Statistics gathered by the New York Bureau of Labor show that in the past year 67,804 wage-earners were involved in strikes, and as a result they have gained in aggregate \$5,392,237.77 in wages. In the last five years the gain in wages to those engaged in strikes has been \$19,000,000, or over \$1 per week to each person.

For the last six months the miners of King County, Washington have been on a strike in which the Oregon Improvement Company of the State of Washington is concerned. This Company imported 675 armed negroes and 75 Pinkerton "thugs" into the mining camps of Franklin, Newcastle, Gilman and Cedar Mountain to overcome and drive the white miners out of the country. The negroes and Pinkerton "thugs" growing tired of the alleged peaceful attitude assumed by the white Union miners of Franklin, incited a riot during the progress of which two white miners were killed, and aged and defenseless women wounded, children driven into the woods, the miners' wives insulted and ravaged and a reign of terror inaugurated. The union miners claim to have remained within the bounds of the law. The provision store supplying the miners is owned by the Oregon Improvement Company who charged exorbitant prices on the bills which the miners either had to pay out of their wages or be discharged. The miners of the Franklin Mine received their wages from the pay car of the Company and if they were one moment late when their names were called, money was refused and they were obliged to go to Seattle at a cost of \$3.50 fare to get the same. The strikers and their families are said to be in dire distress.

Andrew Jackson on Banks.

Andrew Jackson, in his farewell address, devoted a long space to the old United States bank, every word of it endeavoring to impress upon Congress the danger to our government and liberties from that institution. I select from it these words:

"The result of the ill-advised legislation which established this great monopoly was to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Union, with boundless means of corruption and its numerous dependents, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head: thus organizing this particular interest as one body, and enabling it to bring forward upon any occasion its entire strength to support or defeat any measure of government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was also placed unlimited dominion over the amount of the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the value of property and the fruits of labor."

—Mills Co. Journal.

Only a Few Months.

There are 18,000 men idle in Dallas, Tex., according to the Liberator of that city. Yet land and machinery lies unused; excessive toil is the rule among those who are engaged; women are forced out of their homes, and children from the play ground, to earn a scanty living in the shops. What a contrast! How much longer must the contrast last, and how much sharper must it grow before the people come to their senses?—*The People*.

Hitting the Nail on the Head.

THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK is one of the most fearless and radical reform journals, and one of the very best among our exchanges.—*Kaweah Commonwealth*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Talent, Jackson Co., Oregon. Sept. 24, 1891.

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"What is the G. O. P.'s emblem, anyhow?" "The eagle." "That's queer. I thought it might be a Reed bird with a McKinley bill."—*New York Sun*.

GOG AND MAGOG.

[We shall endeavor to give our readers, from week to week, as full reports as possible, of the movements of capital and labor in their culminating conflict, both in this country and in Europe. We shall depend largely upon labor papers for these reports, as the Associated Press and United Press Associations being, under the control of monopolists, suppress a good portion of such news. The money power is assiduously laboring to deceive the people as to the actual condition of our social affairs. The daily press depends largely upon the aforesaid news companies for most of its telegraphic dispatches, and, being itself largely in the hands of monopolists, it is quite in accord with the policy thus pursued by them. But "murder will out"; the daily scuffles and contentions between Gog and Magog (the roof and the floor, capital and labor, all over the world, are constantly growing in virulence, and the labor world manages to receive intelligence of the same. We wish it understood, however, that we are no more in sympathy with organized labor in this matter than we are with capital, because both are laboring from a selfish motive and if the conditions were reversed, organized labor would be as intolerant as capital. Our object in recording their controversies is to demonstrate to our readers the growing hopelessness of social adjustment upon a competitive basis; to substantiate the incontrovertible declaration, undisputed by thinking minds, that the existing governmental systems both in America and Europe are fast crumbling to pieces with the dawn of the new age; and to sound a warning trumpet to humanity-loving men and women in order that they may escape through co-operative, organic, industrial effort, from the most terrible upheaval of society known to history, which is almost upon us.]

New York reporters are organizing.

The Denver (Col.) Hod Carriers' Union has 700 members.

There has been a strike of the London dockers who refused to unload the steamer *Lydian Monarch*.

Labor Day was celebrated at Montreal with great *edat*, some 20,000 men and boys taking part in the procession.

Three hundred capitalists of San Francisco have formed an organization for the purpose of opposing organized labor.

The cabinet makers employed in Chadbourne's furniture warehouses in San Francisco have struck against ten hours.

There is much excitement over the new weekly payment law. The capitalists do not wish to comply with its provisions.

Every working man in Japan wears on his cap and on his back an inscription giving his business and his employer's address.

The McKinley bill increased the duty on oatmeal 10 per cent., and the trust has reduced wages at Akron, O., from 40 to 50 per cent.

There is a general strike expected on the Santa Fe at Gainesville, Tex., because of the laying off of conductors and brakemen without cause.

Chicago coopers, stone-cutters, wire-workers, willow and rat-tan workers, shoemakers, harness-makers, marble-cutters, and marble-polishers are fighting convict labor.

The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are to meet in annual session in Montreal on September 16th. The delegates are expected to number about four hundred.

Five hundred miners are on strike at Gallup, New Mexico, camping on the hillsides and sleeping on their Winchester rifles to protect themselves and families from the Indians and "scabs."

Traffic by the electric tranway in Victoria, B. C., is almost at a standstill, and only three cars were running at latest accounts as the result of a strike of motor men and conductors. The trouble originating in the hours of the men being increased to twelve hours per day.

There are indications that a great strike of omnibus employees in London, which was settled some time ago, will be renewed owing to the alleged bad faith of the companies, the men claiming that the agreement by which the trouble was terminated has not been lived up to.

Two hundred bootmakers struck in the large rubber factory of L. Gardel & Co., at New Haven, Conn., because the superintendent ordered the window closed, claiming that the air damaged the material. The atmosphere in the shop was suffocating. The strike is virtually one for fresh air.

Within sixteen years the number of criminals convicted under twenty-one years of age has increased in France from 27,081 to 34,588, and prominent lawyers and economists ascribe such increase to the fact that the increasing employment of children in factories and workshops has decreased the chances of moral development.

Statistics gathered by the New York Bureau of Labor show that in the past year 67,804 wage-earners were involved in strikes, and as a result they have gained in aggregate \$5,392,237.77 in wages. In the last five years the gain in wages to those engaged in strikes has been \$19,000,000, or over \$1 per week to each person.

For the last six months the miners of King County, Washington have been on a strike in which the Oregon Improvement Company of the State of Washington is concerned. This Company imported 675 armed negroes and 75 Pinkerton "thugs" into the mining camps of Franklin, Newcastle, Gilman and Cedar Mountain to overcome and drive the white miners out of the country. The negroes and Pinkerton "thugs" growing tired of the alleged peaceful attitude assumed by the white Union miners of Franklin, incited a riot during the progress of which two white miners were killed, and aged and defenseless women wounded, children driven into the woods, the miners' wives insulted and ravaged and a reign of terror inaugurated. The union miners claim to have remained within the bounds of the law. The provision store supplying the miners is owned by the Oregon Improvement Company who charged exorbitant prices on the bills which the miners either had to pay out of their wages or be discharged. The miners of the Franklin Mine received their wages from the pay car of the Company and if they were one moment late when their names were called, money was refused and they were obliged to go to Seattle at a cost of \$3.50 fare to get the same. The strikers and their families are said to be in dire distress.

Andrew Jackson on Banks.

Andrew Jackson, in his farewell address, devoted a long space to the old United States bank, every word of it endeavoring to impress upon Congress the danger to our government and liberties from that institution. I select from it these words:

"The result of the ill-advised legislation which established this great monopoly was to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Union, with boundless means of corruption and its numerous dependents, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head; thus organizing this particular interest as its entire strength to support or defeat any measure of government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was also placed unlimited dominion over the amount of the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the value of property and the fruits of labor."

—Mills Co. Journal.

Only a Few Months.

There are 18,000 men idle in Dallas, Tex., according to the Liberator of that city. Yet land and machinery lies unused; excessive toil is the rule among those who are engaged; women are forced out of their homes, and children from the play ground, to earn a scanty living in the shops. What a contrast! How much more the contrast last, and how much sharper must it grow before the people come to their senses?—*The People*.

Hitting the Nail on the Head.

THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK is one of the most fearless and radical reform journals, and one of the very best among our exchanges.—*Kanawha Commonwealth*.

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Woman's World.

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Address communications: EDITRESS WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

A woman—is so far as she beholdeth
Her one Beloved's face;
A mother—with a great heart that enfoldeth
The children of the race;
A body, free and strong, with that high beauty
That comes of perfect use, is built thereby;
A mind where Reason ruleth over Duty,
And Justice reigns with Love;
A self-poised, royal soul, brave, wise and tender,
No longer blind and dumb;
A Human Being of unmeasured splendor,
Is she who is to come!

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Is woman's day dawning? After so many centuries of wrong inflicted by others, and of her own self-abasement, is she at last to awake to a knowledge of her true position, and throwing off all that would still enthrall her, take her place again as the equal of man in every respect, and as the divinely constituted organizer of the incoming age—the Golden Age.

For, that a new age is about to dawn upon the world, seems to be the belief of the most thoughtful minds of both sexes. And the conviction is forced upon us that this intense feeling, asserting itself in all forms of sociology, this stir in religious thought, tearing down all forms of belief, resulting in wide-spread agnosticism; all this great activity, so characteristic of this time, and hitherto unknown, can but be the precursor of great and radical changes in the relations of men to each other, especially as regards their more comprehensive relations, in governments. And in the midst of all this, indeed constituting its chief factor, is the consideration of the position of woman.

We cannot too soon, or too strenuously devote ourselves to the work of elevating woman, and the very first step necessary in this direction is to educate woman into a knowledge of not only her rights but her duties, for without her consecration and self-sacrifice, the coming age cannot be inaugurated, and until she realizes her divine mission, she will fail to see the true purport of the movement—whose different lines of action are not always wisely conceived or intelligently executed—often, indeed, like the miscalculated steps of an infant in its first attempts at walking, which, however inevitably weak and futile they may appear, are steps none the less, and develop into the steady and purposeful walk of after-life. For the sometimes feverish haste, and excited effort for what has seemed the immediately necessary reform have been only the result of untried powers, which in the new order will take their proper place, and find scope in a more calm and rational development.

Of the 219 B. A.'s of London University this year fifty-two are women. Of the M. A.'s five out of twenty are mothers' daughters, and eight ladies have received degrees of B. Sc. and nine that of M. B.—*Ex.*

Alone to such as fitly bear
Thy civic honors, bid them fall,
And call thy daughters forth to share
The rights and duties pledged to all.—*Whittier.*

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There are several women of good families in New York who are professional dusters. Dusting has almost risen to the dignity of a fine art in these days of bric-a-brac, portieres, draperies and carved furniture. To the average parlor maid it is either an unknown or a lost art, and she has no more respect for a cloisonne vase than for one of plebeian china.

The women engaged in this pursuit are retained for certain days and do their work thoroughly. It can readily be imagined that a woman of refinement is much better adapted to perform these duties than the crude and clumsy maid-of-all-work, who flips her duster about in the most reckless manner among the costly articles of bric-a-brac and embroidered hangings.—*New York Recorder.*

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Womanhood suffrage must be an experiment before it can be proved a failure, just as manhood suffrage was an experiment before it was proven a success. The crying shame of it is, that men are so loth to make the experiment, all the while croaking the same old dirge. "We love you so; you are too pure to come down among us, you will get your skirts soiled." Then why don't they clean up and come up among the women. God made them for each other, to live upon the same level. Their interests are the same, and they should work together in State, Church and home. What is justice for the one, is right and proper for the other. What is sin for the one, is sin when practiced by the other. The highest plane that one can reach is none too high for the other to aspire to. The lowest depths to which one can fall is none too low for the other to stretch forth a helping hand, while trying to aid a fellow-being to rise to a better life.—*Woman's Chronicle.*

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A mind where Reason pulch' over Duty,

And Justice reigns with Love:

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Gay—I feel like a new man to-day.

Bright—Do you? Glad to hear it. Perhaps you can see your way clear to pay that little bill?

Gay—I'm a new man, I told you. You can't expect me to assume the liabilities of the old concern.—*Boston Transcript.*

Teacher—"Keep your hand down, John Billings; when I am ready I will call upon you." Ten minutes later: "Now John Billings, I will hear what you have to say."

John Billings—"I only wanted to tell yer that I seed a tramp in the hallway hook yer gold-headed umbrella."—*feweler's Circular.*

Freddie was walking with his auntie one day in the cemetery, where there is a life sized statue over the grave of a noted man. Suddenly they came in sight of the statue. Awestruck and white, the little fellow stopped short and whispered: "Oh, auntie, look! There's one of them come up!"—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

Papa—"I wonder what will be the most durable color to paint our house?"

Maudie—"Red, papa, red every time!"

"Why do you think so?"

"Look at old Soaker's nose! It never fades, but grows redder every year!"—*Harrisburg Telegram.*

An Epitaph.—

He thought it "wasn't loaded,"

And he looked into the gun;

He saw the bullet coming,

But he hadn't time to run.

—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A captain of one of the vessels that sail the inland seas hereabouts brought home a parrot, and a friend was invited to supper soon after Polly arrived. The friend listened to the Captain's glowing account of her accomplishments and was just learning that she was a very amiable bird when Polly shouted "That is a lie!"

This nettled the captain and he did not enjoy the laugh at his expense. But he continued to tell the whole history of his new pet. At last he said that he thought she was the prettiest parrot he had ever seen.

"What a lie!" exclaimed Polly.

The captain had a glass of water in his hand and threw it on the prettiest parrot he ever saw.

"All hands on deck," exclaimed Polly, "Another storm, by thunder!"—*Peck's Sun.*

The Lead Pipe Doctor Again.

"Did the plumber come down to inspect the pipes this morning?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He said there was nothing the matter, but he could very soon remedy that."—*New York Sun.*

THE SOCIETY ARCH-TRIUMPHANT of the Koreshan System meets every Tuesday at 7.45 P.M. in the parlors of the Koreshan Unity, 218 and 220 Noe Street. You are cordially invited to attend these meetings, where every phase of theological, scientific and sociological thought is discussed in an original, striking and convincing manner, through the application of law by logical methods.

If you are a thinker, unshackled by prejudice and not committed to the well beaten lines of investigation, you will find the discussions undertaken in the meetings of this Society, "a feast of reason and a flow of soul".

THE CLUB OF PATRONS OF EQUITABLE COMMERCE meets every SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock in GRAND CENTRAL HALL, 997 Market Street. This club was formed for the purpose of promulgating the principle of commercial equation, educating the people as to their rights, and establishing a School of National Economy, the basis of the NEW COMMON-WEALTH. You are urged to unite with the same and give it the hearty support which it deserves. The meetings of the club are rendered very entertaining and instructive by reason of their musical, recitative and oratorical features. Apply for membership, to

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary.
212 & 214 Front Street.

JAMES H. BUBBETT, Manager, Printing Department of the Bureau of Equitable Commerce, 212 & 214 Front Street.

SAMUEL H. DANIELS, Manager, Branch No. 1, Provision Department, Bureau of Equitable Commerce 212 & 214 Front St.

I. R. MARSTON, Managing Agent, Real Estate Department Bureau of Equitable Commerce 212 & 214 Front Street.

C. J. MACLAUGHLIN, Editor THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK; Official Organ of the Bureau of Equitable Commerce 212 & 214 Front Street.

All business relating to either of these departments of the Bureau of Equitable Commerce in San Francisco should be addressed to the respective heads of said departments.

General letters of inquiry concerning the Bureau of Equitable Commerce or patrons should be addressed to, either Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, President of the Board of Directors; or Mrs. M. C. Mills, Secretary, 218 & 220 Noe Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Bright—Do you? Glad to hear it. Perhaps you can see your way clear to pay that little bill?

Gay—I'm a new man, I told you. You can't expect me to assume the liabilities of the old concern.—*Boston Transcript*.

Teacher—"Keep your hand down, John Billings; when I am ready I will call upon you." Ten minutes later: "Now John Billings, I will hear what you have to say."

John Billings—"I only wanted to tell yer that I seed a tramp in the hallway hook yer gold-headed umbrella."— *Jeweler's Circular*.

Freddie was walking with his auntie one day in the cemetery, where there is a life sized statue over the grave of a noted man.

Suddenly they came in sight of the statue. Awestruck and white, the little fellow stopped short and whispered:

"Oh, auntie, look! There's one of them come up!"—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*.

Papa—"I wonder what will be the most durable color to paint our house?"

Maude—"Red, papa, red every time!"

"Why do you think so?"

"Look at old Soaker's nose! It never fades, but grows redder every year!"—*Harrisburg Telegram*.

An Epitaph.—

He thought it "wasn't loaded,"

And he looked into the gun;

He saw the bullet coming,

But he hadn't time to run.

—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

A captain of one of the vessels that sail the inland seas hereabouts brought home a parrot, and a friend was invited to supper soon after Polly arrived. The friend listened to the Captain's glowing account of her accomplishments and was just learning that she was a very amiable bird when Polly shouted "That is a lie!"

This nettled the captain and he did not enjoy the laugh at his expense. But he continued to tell the whole history of his new pet. At last he said that he thought she was the prettiest parrot he had ever seen.

"What a lie!" exclaimed Polly.

The captain had a glass of water in his hand and threw it on the prettiest parrot he ever saw.

"All hands on deck," exclaimed Polly, "Another storm, by thunder!"—*Peck's Sun*.

The Lead Pipe Doctor Again.

"Did the plumber come down to inspect the pipes this morning?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He said there was nothing the matter, but he could very soon remedy that."—*New York Sun*.

THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT of the Koreshan System meets every Sunday Evening, at 7.45 o'clock, in the parlors of the Koreshan Unity, Nos. 218 & 220 Noe Street. All are cordially invited to attend these meetings where they will hear the Koreshan theology promulgated.

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If you are a thinker, unshackled by prejudice and not committed to the well beaten lines of investigation, you will find the discussions undertaken in the meetings of this Society, "a feast of reason and a flow of soul".

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UNCOLORED BASKET	FIRER JAPAN	
	per lb.	5 lb. box.
Choicest No. 103	40	\$1.98
Choice No. 101	40	1.98
Fine No. 104	32	1.55
Superior No. 102	32	1.55
Good as Gold No. 25	18	

GUNPOWDER

	per lb.	5 lb. box.
Harvest Prince No. 48	\$ 65	\$3.30
Harvest Prince No. 53		2.75
Very Fine No. 50	55	2.35

COLOGNE

Prince of Formosa No. 42 A, 5 lb. box only	\$3.30
Very Fine Formosa No. 43 A	2.45
Choice Formosa No. 44	40

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA

Prince of China No. 64	per 5 lb. box	\$2.35
Choice of China No. 67		1.65
Choice No. 29	per lb.	45
Congon etc No. 33		32
Fair No. 80		20
Common No. 79		17

B. F. Japan Tea in pkgs. No. 103	½ lb.	1 lb.
Choice No. 104	\$ 20	\$ 39
Choice No. 105	15	30
P. F. " " " " " " " "	101	19
" " " " " " " "	102	15

COFFEES

Finest Mandehling Java	" 30 etc.
Old Government Java	" 27
Arabian Mocha	" 37
Colima	" 28
Costa Rica	" 26

SUGARS

	AT MARKET PRICES
Powdered	
Cube	
Granulated	Half Barrels, add ¼ cent per lb.
Golden C.	
Ex. Golden C.	
Maple	

MOLASSES

New Orleans Best	per gal	55 etc.
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CHOCOLATE

Bakers' Eagle	per lb.	22 etc.
Vanilla	"	22
Ghirardella Eagle	"	22
Ghirardella Star	"	20

COCOA

Bakers' Cocoa ½ lb. tin	" 21
Broma " " "	" 22
Cocoa Shells	" 6
Shred Cocoanut	" 16

RICE

Island 100 lb. bags	\$5.35
Choice 10 to 50 lb. " per lb.	65

CORN STARCH

Durycan's	per lb.	8
Niagara	"	8
"	12 lbs.	90

GLASS STARCH

Niagara	6 lb. boxes	50
"	per lb.	
Durycan's	6 lb. boxes	52

VINEGAR

Vinegar (Cider)	per Gal.	15
"	½ "	8

SAUCES—TABLE

English T. & P.	Large	47
"	Small	24
Pepper Sauce	Small	8
Salad Dressing, Durkee's	Large	44
Curry Powder, English		13
French Mustard		6
Horse Radish	Small	8
"	Medium	12
Tomato Catsup	Medium	18
"	Large	25

BEANS

No. 1 Pea Beans	per lb.	4 etc.
No. 2 Pea Beans	"	3 "
No. 1 Lima "	"	4 "

MACARONI & VERMICELLI

Macaroni Imp.	per lb.	11
Vermicelli	"	11
Spaghetti	"	11
Macaroni	per box	60
"	per lb.	7

MEALS

Yellow Corn	per 10 lbs.	33
White Corn	per 10 lbs.	35
Rolls Oats	"	45
Oatmeal Best	"	4

SALT

Liverpool Dairy Salt	per 50 lb. sk.	44
Fine Table Salt	per 5 lb. sk.	5
"	per 3 lb. sk.	3

BACON

Bacon	per lb. '0 to 15 etc.
Hams	" " 13 to 14 "

LARD

Armour's White Label	per 10 lb. pail	\$1.05
Armour's " "	" 5 "	55
Armour's " "	" 3 "	33
Other Brands equally low in price.		

CHEESE.

Eastern	per lb. 10 to 15 etc.
California	" " 11 to 13 "
Young American	" " 95 "

PICKLES

Crosse & Blackwell's	per qt. bottle	60
Crosse & Blackwell's	"	35
Mixed Pickles	per 5 gal. keg	85
Mixed Pickles	per qt. bott. 16	16
Gherkins	" " 16 "	25
Chow Chow	" " 16 "	25
Midgost Small	" " 16 "	25

EXTRACTS.

Lemon	8 oz.	8 etc.
Vanilla	8 "	26
Cinnamon	8 "	26
Cloves	8 "	26
Almond	8 "	26
Strawberry	8 "	26
Raspberry	8 "	26

CONDENSED MILK

Swiss Brand	14 etc.
Eagle Brand	17 "
Highland Brand	15 "
Highland Evaporated Cream	15 "

CANNED MEATS.

Corned Beef	2 lbs. 20 etc.
Corned Beef	1 lb. 13 "
Lunch Tongue	27 "
Berried Ham (Cowdrey's)	30 "

SALMON

Finest Columbia River	2 lb. cans	19 etc.
Finest Columbia River	1 "	11
Canned Lobster	"	20
French Sardines	"	12½

AMMONIA.

Ammonia	per Qt. bottle	19 etc.
Ammonia	" Pt "	12½

SOAP.

King of Soap	20 bars	\$ 95
Babbitts	"	85
White Borax	"	1.50
Queen Lily	"	1.50
Ivory	"	1.50
Alta Double Bars	"	88
Toilet Glycerine	per bar	4
Toilet Glycerine	3 bars	10
Kirks Nevada	per bar	4
Callistro Palm	"	13
" Mechanics	"	8

SCOURING.

Sapolio, Morgan & Son	each	8
Callistro Brick	3 for	23
Metal Soap	each	12
Callistro Window and Mirror Polish	each	13

CRACKERS.

Albert	per pound	14
Alphabet	"	12
Animals	"	12
Arrowroot	"	12
Assorted	"	12
Bananas	"	14
Bonbon	"	12
Boston	"	12
Butter	"	12
Butter Scodell	"	12
Cheese	"	12
Cocoanut Cakes	"	12
Cocoanut Wafer	"	12
Congress	"	12
Cracker Meal	"	12
Cream 3-lb tins	"	12
Champagne and Orange Buns	"	12
Desert Mixed	"	12
Egg Jumbles	"	12
Fruit	"	12
Ginger Cakes	"	12
Ginger Nuts	"	12
Graham	"	12
Graham and Oaten Wafers 3-lb tins	"	12
Graham Wafer 12, Oaten Wafer	"	12
Ginger Wafer, Snowflake Scales	"	12
Graham and Oaten Wafer, in cartons	"	12
Honey Cakes, Frosted	"	12
Ice Cream, Mixed	"	12
Jenny Lind	"	12
La Grande	"	12
Lemon Cakes	"	12
Macaroons	"	12
Medley	"	12
Milk	"	12
Monitor	"	12
Nice	"	12
Numerals	"	12
Oatmeal	"	12
Onions	"	12
Oysters	"	12
Palace Mixed	"	12
Popular Mixed	"	12
Pie	"	12
Pie, Extra	"	12
Pilot Bread	"	12
Pilot Bread, Extra	"	12
Pretzels	"	12
Saloon Pilot	"	12
Santa Clara	"	12
Seal Cakes	"	12
Ship Bread	"	12
Soda	"	12
Soda, Extra	"	12
Soda, 2-lb cartons each	"	12
Soda, Extra, do	"	12
Snowflake, 3-lb tins each	"	12
Snowflake cartons	"	12
Assorted Wafer	"	12
Tea	"	12
Vanilla Bars	"	12
Wafers	"	12
Walnut	"	12
Water Biscuit (hand-made)	"	12
Wines	"	12

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Butter, Eggs, etc., at the lowest cash prices, according to the market.

SYRUP.

Maple, (Log Cabin)	½ gal. can	68
"	per qt. can	39
White Candy Drips	per gal.	65
"	½ gal.	40
Crystal Drips	"	39

HONEY.

Finest Los Angeles, per 2 lb. frame	30
Choice Strained, gallon tins	80

COAL

Cumberland (Only used by black-smiths)	\$11.75
Wellington	9.75
New Wellington	9.75
Scotch	9.75
West Hartley	9.75
Brinbo	9.75
Grain	9.25
Seattle (Genuine)	9.25
New Seattle	8.75
Star	7.50
Cook Bay	7.50

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